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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

Executive Registry

85- 1481/1


26 April 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Agency Liaison, The White House
Attn: Sally Kelley
Director of Agency Liaison
Presidential Correspondence

SUBJECT : Response to Chairman Goldwater

REFERENCE : Referral # ID 298534

This is to inform you that Director Casey responded to Chairman Goldwater's letter of 1 March 1985, on 25 April 1985. Due to its classification, this memorandum is furnished in lieu of an actual copy of the response.


Executive Secretary

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Attachment
Ref ID 298534

DCI
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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

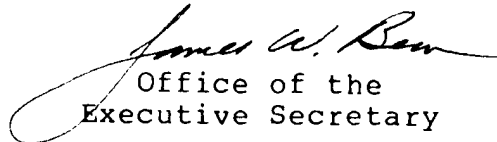
March 30, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ms. Sally Kelley
Director of Agency Liaison
Presidential Correspondence
The White House

SUBJECT: March 1, 1985 Letter from
Barry Goldwater
ID # 298534

The attached correspondence was sent directly to the Department of State for direct reply with a comeback copy.

We have reviewed the correspondence and believe that action on this matter more appropriately rests with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).


Office of the
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.

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25X1

Bill,

Mr. Casey called [] last
night and told him he would be getting a
copy of a letter from Goldwater re going
public with satellite imagery to support
political decisions in NATO. []
main question is should he send a letter
to Goldwater with DCI's signature or should
it go to the White house with DCI's signature.
If to the White House to whom should it be
made out to. He hasn't received the Goldwater
memo yet, and would like to get an answer
to these questions today.

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Copied
BX
3
Carol

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Senator Goldwater on Declassification of Imagery

FROM:

C/IG/CRES
Room 3 E 65 HQS

EXTENSION

NO.

DDI-01684/85

DATE

27 March 1985

STAT

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. ES/DCI

3/28

K

2.

3.

DDCI

4.

5.

DCI

6.

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11.

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DCI
EXEC
REG

0136



SECRET [redacted]

Central Intelligence Agency
Office of the Deputy Director for Intelligence

DDI-01684/85
27 March 1985

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NOTE TO: DDI

FROM : Chief/IG/CRES

SUBJECT: Senator Goldwater on Declassification
of Imagery

FYI. The attached letter from Barry Goldwater to the President was passed by the White House to State/INR for action. State bucked it to the COMIREX Staff which agreed that it appears to be a DCI action rather than State. [redacted] will take it up with Mr. Casey.

25X1

We have been expecting something like this since the 2 March Washington Post article on Gen. Rogers' testimony before the Armed Services Committee (also attached). And you will recall your recent memo to the DCI in response to his note to you on the Philip Gegin article on the same subject.

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SECRET [redacted]

This document is UNCLASSIFIED
when removed from attachment

SECRET,

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SUBJECT: Senator Goldwater on Declassification
of Imagery

Distribution:

1. DDI w/attach
2. ES/DCI w/attach
3. C/CRES w/attach
4. C/IG/CRES w/attach
5. IG Chrono w/attach

DDI/CRES/IG/ (27 March 85)

25X1

-2-
SECRET

BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZONA, CHAIRMAN
 STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA
 DONALD W. RUMSFORD, VIRGINIA
 GORDON J. HUMPHREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 W. J. COHEN, MAINE
 DAN QUAYLE, INDIANA
 JOHN F. EAST, NORTH CAROLINA
 PETE WILSON, CALIFORNIA
 JERIMAN DENTON, ALABAMA
 PHIL CANNON, TEXAS
 SAM NUNN, GEORGIA
 JOHN C. STENNIS, MISSISSIPPI
 GARY HART, COLORADO
 J. JAMES EXON, NEBRASKA
 CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
 EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
 JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO
 ALAN J. DIXON, ILLINOIS
 JOHN GLENN, OHIO
 JAMES F. MC GOVERN, STAFF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF COUNSEL
 ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
 WASHINGTON, DC 20510

8508732

March 1, 1985

Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
 President of the United States
 The White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

29353.1

Dear Mr. President:


It is my opinion that our current policy toward classifying overhead photography of Soviet military activity is impairing our ability to win the popular support of some NATO nations for increases in their defense budgets.

The task of winning such support without the benefit of publicly distributed evidence of Soviet activity is particularly difficult in those nations led by coalition governments. In such nations, asking the public to accept "on faith" the existence of a growing menace to their security, is an act of extraordinary political naivete.

The traditional reason for not releasing this information has been that we don't want the Soviets to know what intelligence gathering capabilities we possess. I think that notion is becoming somewhat dated. Enough of this information has been released, whether intentionally or not, that the Soviets have a pretty fair understanding of our basic capabilities. Why we continue to withhold additional information to the detriment of our efforts to strengthen NATO, is beyond me.

I would be grateful if you would conduct a review of our current policies toward classifying and declassifying this information. I encourage you to make whatever modifications in those policies may be necessary, consistent with legitimate concerns for national security, to make this information available to the public.

With best wishes,


 Barry Goldwater
 Chairman

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27 March 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with State COMIREX Member -- Letter from Senator Goldwater to President on Declassification of Satellite Imagery [redacted]

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1. I received a phone call from Mr. Bill Deary (State Department) who informed me of a letter that Senator Goldwater sent to the President on 1 March 1985. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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3. The White House has forwarded the Goldwater letter to the State Department for action. Current plans are for State to reply over the signature of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations. Mr. Deary expressed his opinion to me that this is a "sources and method" issue and probably should be referred to the DCI. I agree with Mr. Deary on this point. (In 1979, the DCI sponsored a declassification study, the findings of which remain valid today.) [redacted]

25X1

4. Mr. Deary is seeking our guidance on how to deal with this issue. (He has been assigned State action.) I told him that I would raise the matter on the IC Staff and provide him with any relevant feedback. [redacted]

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P.S. I have obtained a copy of the Goldwater letter and the interim White House reply (both attached).

SECRET

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General Urges Reviving Draft

NATO Commander Sees Troop Shortfall in European War

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States should reinstitute the draft to fill the projected need for 150,000 extra troops in Europe after 90 days of fighting, Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander, told the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday.

"We're going to be short a minimum of 150,000 infantry, armor, artillery, combat medics" 90 days after a war starts in Europe, said Rogers, who wears the two hats of commander of U.S. and of allied forces in Europe. He has advocated the draft in the past on philosophical grounds. Yesterday, however, he tied it to the specific requirement of reinforcing Europe.

Rather than pay bonuses to the combat troops already serving in the volunteer Army or extending their obligated service from six to eight years, "the answer is to have a draft for that purpose," Rogers said.

Under Rogers' recommendation, young men would be vulnerable to a draft lottery for one year. Those called would be trained in a crucially needed combat skill for four months and then be released to pursue civilian careers unless war broke out.

"Let's face it," Rogers said, declaring that his idea has no chance of becoming reality, "unless each of the Joint Chiefs of Staff sit in front of you and say we must have it and the administration is going to support it, why, 'Old Bernie' [Rogers] is just whistling in the dark."

"Well, I'm whistling with you," responded Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), saying that he, too, favors reviving the conscription that was discontinued in 1973 at the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.), another member of the Armed Services Committee, this week introduced a bill to establish a commission to study the feasibility of requiring 18-year-olds to perform some form of national service, with the military being an option.

The NATO commander, assessing allied forces, said they were growing stronger but still could not stop an invasion of Western Europe by the Warsaw Pact nations. The United States could not get 10 divisions to Europe in 10 days as required by the war plans, Rogers said, and would have to decide "fairly quickly" whether to resort to nuclear weapons.



Wash. Post
2 Mar 85

"The basic challenge to NATO is to convince people that there is a threat to their freedom."

—Gen. Bernard W. Rogers

He pleaded with Nunn not to reintroduce last year's amendment calling on the Reagan administration to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe to protest U.S. allies' failure to live up to their promises to build support facilities, such as airplane shelters. Nunn, whose amendment lost narrowly, did not reveal his plans for this year.

Rogers complained that he is short of the people he needs to run the new weaponry being sent to Europe, such as the ground-based cruise missiles manned by the Air Force. The current ceiling on U.S. forces in Europe, backed by the Reagan administration and protested by Rogers during last year's budget process, is 326,400 troops.

"I need 10,000 more spaces, primarily for the Air Force," Rogers said. Because of the ceiling, he said, he confronts the choice of sending experienced people home or holding off on the delivery of new weapons and their support personnel.

Asked if he was protesting President Reagan's defense budget request for fiscal 1986, which includes the 326,400-person ceiling, Rogers replied that he was requesting that manpower cuts be made by limiting each service to a total number of personnel rather than by imposing reductions on a specific the

"The basic challenge to NATO," Rogers said, "is to convince people that there is a threat to their freedom." He said that if NATO nations do not do more for their own defense, the Warsaw Pact could begin to look so powerful that European leaders might decide to give up rather than fight.

Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) agreed and said he would press Reagan to release top-secret photographs documenting the Soviet buildup. Goldwater said that for 25 years U.S. intelligence officials have resisted releasing pictures taken by satellite for fear that they would reveal to the Soviets the extent of U.S. surveillance capabilities.

"If the Russians haven't figured that out by now," said Goldwater, "then they're not as smart as I think they are." He predicted to Rogers that the "hard-nosed" intelligence officials who oppose public release of the photos are now up against a "hard-nosed" president who will override them once he understands the problem.

Rogers supported releasing secret photos, saying that pictures of the fuel lines the Warsaw Pact is laying from east to west for its military forces would be among those that would help build public support in Europe for higher defense spending.

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FOR THE FILE:

The original version that came from COMIREX was re-written by DDCI. Then a re-written version was received from COMIREX. The re-written version by DDCI was the one that was finally used--it is the most current. UNUSED VERSIONS -- ALL COPIES DESTROYED. All versions used the same TCS number.

25 Apr 85

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19 April 1985

NOTE FOR: DDCI

*This version
not used
DDCI had
already
re-written
Cmy*

Not having found a document signed by McFarlane stating that the President has made a recent decision on imagery classification, the proposed letter to Senator Goldwater has been retyped to include the statement provided by OGC. The new version also contains several OGC-demanded revisions that effect only tone. These revisions, however, do not eliminate Mr. Sporkin's objection to the style of the proposed response which he is said to consider too hard.

I can support either the first version or this one, but would prefer not to see a fence-straddling response.



Chairman

STAT

Attachment: a/s

[REDACTED]

9 April 1985

NOTE FOR: DCI
DDCI

THROUGH: D/ICS
DD/ICS - *B* -

SUBJECT: DCI Letter to Senator Goldwater

The attached letter is a proposed response to Senator Goldwater's letter to the President asking for a review of the classification of satellite imagery. Per DCI instruction, this response is based on an earlier memorandum to him concerning General Rogers' similar desires.

[REDACTED]

Chairman

Attachment: a/s

[REDACTED]

*Chris -
hold for
revised
version w/
sentence
added
noting
Pres
affirmed
classification
secret
@ level
DM*

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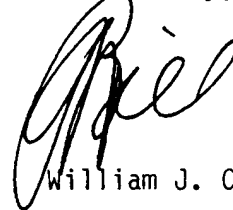
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To sum up, there is in the management of the intelligence process an unending conflict between the desire to use intelligence information available at any point in time to influence current issues (budgetary, political, diplomatic, military or whatever) and the need to preserve the secrecy of the intelligence sources to ensure effective future collection, especially in wartime. In recognition of the needs of senior US officials in Europe, steps have been taken to permit special use, albeit at the SECRET level, of satellite imagery and imagery-derived information. In my view, public release would be far more damaging than helpful to US interests. I am strongly opposed to such an action.

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Sincerely,



William J. Casey

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